and unconditional surrender. General Toral, at 2:45 p. m., replied in a brief note that he rejected President McKiniey's properal, and would discuss no other terms than those suggested by himself.

At 3:15 p. m. General Shafter notified to General Toral that the armistice would be terminated, and that hostilities would be resumed at 4 o'clock. At the same time he issued instructions to each of the division commanders to prepare for a fresh attack on the Spanish These orders have been promulgated from Aguadores to El Caney.

When the courier left with this dispatch, just before 4 o'clock, the artillery was preparing to open on the Spaniards at the end of the armistice. The dynamite guns had been trained on the Spanish blockhouse with such absolute precision that it was believed the first shot would obliterate it. The American soldiers will

sleep in the trenches to-night. Eight batteries of light artillery will be in position at midnight to-night, and the siege guns just landed will be ready for action at 10 o'clock

to-morrow morning. General Shafter said to a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon.

"Genera! Henry and his division are now landing at Juragua, and are coming up as rapidly as possible. Our lines cannot be made more effective, but if the chance offers to increase our strength, I will take advantage of it.

"I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days.

"At El Caney there are ten thousand miserable refugees from Sartiago, old men, women and children, whom the Spaniards have permitted to go to our lines to get food. The plight of these helpless people is heartrending. The Americans are doing all they can for them."

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY LANDED FROM TRANSPORTS AT JURAGUA

Juragua, July 10, by The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.-The shores of this little cove were the steamers or preparing to take up the march to General Shafter's headquarters, near Santiago de Cuba.

There was as much confusion as if ten circuses were preparing to make camp. The officers were looking for horses and mules, trying to keep their men together and sending sick men to the hospital, and attending to rations and baggage. The Engineers were building a rough wharf of heavy timbers, to be used in landing artillery from the lighters.

The 1st Illinois Infantry, numbering 1,350 men, which arrived here yesterday and began disembarking last night, will probably be the first of General Shafter's reinforcements to reach him. About 930 recruits for the Regular regiments in the field are also well on their way to the front.

The District of Columbia Infantry, consisting of 915 men, arrived this morning on the Catania and began landing at once. The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has also arrived with the Sth Ohio Infantry-1,350 men. The steamer is at anchor quite a distance from the shore, which necessitates a long pull in the boats in order to get the men ashore.

The landing of troops is necessarily made in small boats, carrying from fifteen to twenty men each. The boats run through a light surf. and the landing is as safe as at a wharf, though the men often get wet.

It takes a long time to unload regimental stores and horses and mules, which are taken ashore on lighters. It is expected that the whole expedition will soon be strung along the ten miles between the landing-place and the front, the infantry going in light order, with Private NELSON GILBERT, JR., 21st Infantry. three days' rations and rain coats.

At 5 o'clock a heavy rain was falling and

the infantry and very bad for the artillery The Cuban auxiliaries, with rifles and machetes, were out in large force, drawing rations. They seem to have recovered from their halfstarved condition, and are getting fat.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S PLANS.

to-day made public three dispatches from General Shafter, received in the early hours of this morning and about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The following was received at 1:30 a. m.

The Navy has promised after the bombard-ment begins to get in close to the harbor with some of their light-draught boats. If the bom-bardment to-morrow (to-day) is not quickly conclusive, they will make the attempt. As soon as Henry's reinforcements arrive we will surround Henry's reinforcements arrive we will surround the town and can knock it to pieces with ou-light guns. Captain Goodrich of the St. Louis as sisted me very ably in disembarking troops

Twenty-three minutes later the following was

My plans for to-morrow are to keep up the bombardment of the trenches and city and com-plete the investment on the northwest by the troops which have just arrived at Siboney, one of which, the 1st Illinois, has now

The 1st Illinois Regiment, which General Shafter mentions in his dispatch, is in General Snyder's division, which had been stationed at Tampu. It left there on June 30, and was made up of forty-six officers and 556 men. It was one of the most thoroughly equipped and best organized and dis-ciplined regiments in Snyder's division. The regi-ment had been recruited up to its maximum strength of over thirteen hundred officers and men. but for some reason the recruits remained in Florida when the expedition started.

FAVORED ACCEPTING TORAL'S TERMS.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 10 .- General Shafter held a conference with the American generals at the front to-day concerning the offer made by the Spanish commander, General Toral, to surrender Santiago de Cuba if the Spanish garrison is allowed to march out with its side arms and have twenty miles' start without molestation. General Toral agreed that if this was accepted he would not destroy the ships in the harbor, the guns and ammunition in the forts or the buildings in the city.

A majority of the generals, General Wheeler leading, are in favor of the acceptance of these terms on the ground that the Spaniards can march out to the westward, anyhow, and could burn the city and destroy all the vessels, guns and ammunition before leaving.

BLANCO ON THE ATTACK.

Madrid, July 11.-General Blance has cabled the Government as follows:

'The proposal for an unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba being rejected, hostilities were resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon (Sunday). I ordered Santiago to defend itself to the end. The enemy began by a cannonade, setting fire to the wreck of the Alfonso XII, which henceforth it will be impossible to save. The Americans also appear to threaten Baturanao

"The cruiser Pennsylvania, which I had sent with eighty thousand rations to force the block ade at Santiago, was pursued by the enemy, and abandoned its cargo. This attempt to revictual

the town, therefore, has failed. "The enemy opened the attack on San Juan and El Morro at 4:15 p. m. by a brisk fusillade and by guns. On troops maintained their positions, and the enemy abandoned their advanced trenches, and those on the hill of San Juan. The squadron simultaneously bombarded the town. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock. Our

Colgate & Co.'s

VIORIS

troops behaved admirably, and our losses were slight."

SPANISH DESERTER'S STORY.

At General Shafter's Headquarters, July 10, via Port Antonio, July 11.-Deserters from the Spanish ranks this morning included one of the non-commissioned officers. He said that the situation in Santiago was bad, but by no means hopeless from the Spanish point of view. The troops had food enough for their present needs, from the Brooklyn. Another one, a minute afwere in good health and would make a good fight when they were called upon.

He said the men were given \$4 each on Saturday, and, as it was the first money they had seraderos, where she went ashore. The Brookreceived in many months, they were feeling lyn did not stop, but went on after the Crisvery cheerful.

A party of five hundred cavalry left the city | following her. on Sunday morning, marching in the direction of Holguin. The Spanish infantry have removed all light articles from the trenches to facilitate

LIST OF DEAD GROWING.

Washington, July 11 .- Adjutant-General Corbin to-day received from General Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded, as given in his first report, and is as follows: Killed, 23 officers and 208 men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, S1. Total, 1,505. General Shafter is of opinion that the num-

SHAFTER'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

ber of missing will be reduced somewhat.

Washington, July 11 .- General Shafter's available force to-day, after counting all reinforcements, and deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 22,850 fighting men, according to military estimates. This is based on an estimate of busiest place in Cuba this afternoon. Five 16,000 men in General Shafter's original expedithousand men were either disembarking from tion, and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since then, making in all 26,000 men. From this, however, must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far, and also the ably, and so had the Oregon, and Captain Clark, men confined to the hospital by sickness. The of the latter ship, signalled over: deduction is roughly estimated at 3,000, leaving about 23,000 men available to-day as the fight-

ing force of the American Army. The reinforcements have gone forward from time to time, and it has been rather difficult to keep track of them, but they are summed up as follows: General Duffield's brigade, about 2,500 | 13-inch railroad trains on her." men; recruits for Regular Army, 950; 1st Illinois, 950; 1st District of Columbia, 850, six light batteries United States Artillery, 700; General Garretson's brigade, 8th Ohio, 1,300; 6th big thing struck the water close astern of the Massachusetts and 6th Illinois, 2,600,

Another force of 2,500 men, comprising General Ernst's brigade, is ready to start, and with this force General Shafter's fighting strength will be swelled to about 25,000 men by the middle of this week.

KILLED IN SUNDAY'S ACTION.

Washington, July 11.-The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Shafter

Adjutant-General, Washington, Headquarters near Santiago, July 11.—Following report of casualties in the first division yes-terday afternoon just received. Killed: Captain CHARLES W. ROWELL, 2d Infantry. Private PETER NELSON, Company A. 2d In-

fantry. Wounded Lieutenant J. LUTZ, 2d Infantry

CHARLES JENKS, Company A, 24 Infantry.
Private CHARLES LENTKI, Company B. 24

e road disagreeable for appointed to the Military Academy in 187 in 1881, and was placed in command of the puny which he led to his death in 1888. His caused deep grief among the officers of the lie ment, who consected him for his solderly qua-as manifested in his hard service in the West

TO BRING WOUNDED HOME.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 10.-The Oli-Washington, July 11.-The War Department | vette is here, ready to sail at any moment for Hampton Roads with five hundred sick and wounded on board, among them being General H. S. Hawkins, Major A. O. Brodie, Major J. M. Bell, Captains Thomas T. Knox, James H. Mc-Clintock and Morton J. Henry, and Lieutenants M. Nichols, J. R. Young, H. K. Devereaux and

> There are only seventy-five wounded men There are only seventy-live wounded men in the hospitals at Siboney, who are being treated for serious amputations or bone fractures. In the hospitals at the front there are no wounded soldlers. The serious cases and all the rest of the wounded are on board the hospital ship Rellef, or the transports bound North.
>
> The situation from a sanitary point could be greatly improved. greatly improved

THINKS GOVERNMENT UNWISE.

London, July 12 - "The Times" thinks the Government at Washington unwise to insist upon the unconditional surrender of Santiago.

Besides risking an unnecessary loss of life without apparently furthering the conquest of Cuba, the United States may soon find them-selves in a position of serious moral responsi-bility for the starving population."

"GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN."

editorially this morning upon the "gloomy outlook for Spain," says:

Unless the new Cabinet is quickly formed, the delay may easily issue in confusion or even disorder, which would indefinitely complicate the whole problem."

GEN. OTIS WILL GO ON THURSDAY.

NOT TO WAIT FOR FIRST NEW-YORK VOL-UNTEERS TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO HONOLULU. San Francisco, July 11.-This week will see

another exodus of the Manila forces. On Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major-General E. S. Otls and staff, six troops of the 4th United States Cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and two batteries of the 6th United States Artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Puebla, with the 14th Infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor. Major-General Otis has decided not to wait

for the New-York volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu, to assist, according to in the ceremonies of occupying the city The 4th Cavalry, 8th Artillery and 1 fantry will have the privilese of taking the cer-monies. They will remain in Honoluiu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five destined for the fourth expedition come on, then the whole force of the troops, with Major-Gen-eral E. S. Gus and Brigadler-General B. G. Otis, will proceed to Manila.

The troops for the Rio Janeiro and the 1.

Paul have not yet been selected. The fifth and processly the inst expedition to the Philippines will await the return transports of the first expedition, the Australia, the City of Sydney and

for transports to take the 1st New-York unteers to Honolulu.

PHILIPPINE REBELS SUBMIT. Madrid, July 11 .- An official dispatch from

Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says: Seven chiefs and 2,000 rebels have made submission to the military commander."

SCHLEYS GREAT FIGHT.

Continued from first page.

the beach, and in an instant was a mass of

The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo; and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquendo was sent ashore a burning wreck. The Iowa in the mean time had sunk one torpedoboat destroyer, and the other one had been driven ashore by the Gloucester's terrific rapid

At 10.49 the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon having passed the latter, and now being in the lead well up the coast. At the time the only vessels in sight from the Brooklyn were the Oregon, about a mile and a half astern, and the Texas, about three miles astern.

RAKED THE VIZCAYA'S DECK

At 10:54 the Vizcaya was raked fore and aft clean along her gun deck, by an 8-inch shell ter, exploded in her superstructure with terrific force, killing many sailors. She was afire, and at 10:55 she headed for the beach at Astobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up, and

The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind, and Admira, Sampson's flagship, the New-York, was not in eight. At the movements in case the abandorment of the 11:15 the Brooklyn, slightly injured by the hall of Spanish shells, stopped ficing and the chase tegan.

The men came up on deck and began to cheer, never beeding the whistle of the Spanish shells. They cheered for Schley and Cook and for the Oregon; and the Oregon's men returned the

Up to the masthead of the Oregon went a pennant. "Remember the Maine," rend the sig-nal officer. "Tell them we rave," said Schley, and there was a roar as the answer went up. The chase was in full force at 11:55, the men out on the decks watching with great interest

TO HEAD OFF THE SPANIARD.

and as happy as larks.

The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her, and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to get

All three ships were pumping along at great speed, the smoke pouring out of their funnels. In an hour the Brooklyn had gained appreci-

'A strange ship looking like an Italian in the distance." He alluded to the fact that the Cristobal Colon was bought from Italy. Schley, sitting on the edge of the forward

S-inch gun, swinging his legs and happy, said; Tell the Oregon she can try one.

There was a terrible roar as the big shell went by the Brooklyn, a moment of suspense and watching, and then a hearty cheer as the Colon, four miles away. Another was tried, which reached the mark, and there were more cheers. Then the Brooklyn opened her forward and starboard 8-inch guns, and one shell was seen to go through the Colon at the top of her armored belt.

THE COLON TURNS TO SHORE.

At 1.05 p. m. both the Brooklyn and the Ore gon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after returning the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore. At 1.15 she hauled down her flag. With yells of delight the men poured out of the turrets of the two ships, and when a boom went up at the mainmast of the Brooklyn they began to cheer and did not stop for ten minutes.

At this time the only ships in sight were the Vixen, about five miles away, and the Texas, about seven trilles away. The New-York was not in sight. As the big ships moved in on the quarry the smoke of the New-York could be seen coming over the berizon from the east.

A boat was lowered from the Brookiya, and Island. Captain Rowell was born in New-York, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1850. He has Captain Cook went alward to receive the surin his eyes, said:

Schley. We were hadly hurt and could not get

While Captain Cook's boat was coming alongside the Spanish captives shouted, Americane" and the crew responded, "Brave, no contaglous disease on board, Spaniola'

GREAT VICTORY OF THE SHIPS Brooklyn, the New-York, with Admiral Samp- due strictly to climatic conditions and exposure the prisoners on board the New-York. Commodore Schley, seeing this, megaphoned

of the officers of the Cristobal Colon." No answer was veuch afed him from the New-York, and the ship that had not fired a shot took the honors. Commodors Schley then raised the pennant:

The answer from the New-York was: Report your casualties." The Brooklyn was hit twenty-six times, but

only one man, G. H. Ellis, was killed, and only ne man, J. H. Burns, fireman, was wounded. Virginius expedition tried to land, and was captured, years ago.

Gloucester had saved the United States fleet splendid chase and great gunnery; the Texus, by 10d acres, and is just across the channel her determined work on the first two ships, and the Gloucester, by her marvellous attack on the

The Almirante Oquendo, at 10:30 o'clock in the evening, turned over on her side, and is now being beaten to pieces by the waves. Her crew scuttled her before hauling down her flag. The paymaster divided up the money on board, and il the Spanish sallors were well supplied.

OFFICIAL REPORTS NOT RECEIVED. Washington, July 11.-The appearance at the

Navy Department this morning at an early hour of Ensign Palmer, one of the officers of the St. Louis, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, led the officials to believe that he had brought with him the reports of the American naval commanders upon the battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It turned out, however, that the St. Louis had started from Siboney before the official reports of that engagement had been prepared. To the great disappointment of the naval offi-

cials, when the mailtag brought by Ensign Palmer was opened it was found to have closed on July 2, the day before the great naval battle, so that there was no reference whatever in any of the numerous reports to that event. It is supposed, however, that the reports of the battle proper will be forthcoming within a day or two from another source.

UNNECESSARY DESTRUCTION. Washington, July 11.-Naval officials say that

a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered. Inquiries have brought out th efact that the breechblocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

flooded opened after the surrender when, under the rules of warfare, the enemy had ceased fighting and had asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction to the ships at such a time was both wanton and dishonorable, and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

CONDITION OF CERVERA'S SHIPS.

SURVEY BOARD SAYS THE MARIA TERESA

IS THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN BE SAVED. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 10, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.-The Board of Survey appointed to examine the wreeks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries reports that only one ship can possibly be saved She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

The hull of the Cristobal Colon shows she was hit only six times, and then only by shells of 8-inch, 5-inch and 6-pounder calibre. This vertfies the story that the commander of the Cristohal Colon surrendered because he saw she could not get away from the Brooklyn and the Oregon, and to continue the battle meant a sacrifice of life. It was found that the breechplugs of the large guns and the bolts and locks of the small arms had been thrown overboard.

The Vizcaya showed she had been riddled by the Brooklyn and the Oregen. She had not been struck by projectiles larger than 8 inches. There was no sign of her having been struck by a shell of 12 or 13 inches. Her upper works were riddled by one-pounder and six-pounder shells. Nearly all of these shells exploded inside the superstructure, and must have driven the men from the guns. This confirms the story of Cap-tain Eulate that the Brooklyn's secondary battery fire was so terrible that the men deserted

guns.

e Survey Board arrived at the wrecks of the Survey Board arrived at the Infanta Maria Almirante Oquendo and the Infanta Maria Teresa last night at dark, and the work, conse quently, was postponed.

A singular fact noted on the four ships is that all the guns were trained forward, and the story that they were all directed to fire on the Brook-

therefore shown to be true The magazines of all the ships exploded, blowing up the decks and not completely pulverizing the hull or turning the keel up, as was the case of the battle-ship Maine. This is looked upon

CERVERA HAD NO ORDERS.

Marine, denies that Admiral Cervera had instructions to leave Santiago Bay. The Government left it to his discretion to make an exit

PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH. TRANSFER TO SEAVEYS ISLAND MADE YESTERDAY-AMPLE PREPARATIONS

FOR THEIR CARE.

if he were unable to resist in the bay

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11 .- in the course of this afternoon a careful investigation of the quarters on Seavey's Island was made, and it was decided that the work would be sufficiently the work of transporting the prisoners from the St. Louis to the island. in pursuance of plans already laid, acveral steam tugs and barges vere put alongside the St. Louis, and shortly after 3 o'clock the transfer of the captives was

After a cool and quiet night the crew and the targe number of Spanish prisoners on board the iser were astir early this morning, and all faces were turned in the direction of Seavey's

Dr. F. S. Fowle, the city physician of Ports. | the Spanish commander may make. render. The Rear-Admiral in charge, with tears mouth, who, as health officer of the port, was "I surrender unconditionally to Commodore arrived yesterday, went to the vessel again this all on heard to-day, but he found nothing to cause him to change the report made after his more brief inspection yesterday that there was

Dr. Towle stated this forencon that all on board were doing as well as could be expected. | captured prizes, who would be sent back to Spain. While Captain Cook was returning to the The most severe cases of illness, he said, were son, came along, ran in between the Brooklyn. He thought, however, that under the treatment and the prize, and ordered Captain Cock to send , they are receiving from the surgeons, mainly

be a fotal case. As the day advanced there were some signs "I request the honor of receiving the surrender | of impatience among the prisoners, who have been quartered on the lower decks of the ship for five days. They apparently wished for open air and less restricted confinement. There was no change in the usual routine aboard the St. Louis, and the crew displayed as much patience "A glorious victory has been won-details as possible at the situation. Some of Uncle Sam's rars plainly do not like the company of the Stanlards, but there is little chance for communication between them.

MAKING READY FOR THE MEN

On Seavey's Island the force of carpenters The Colon went ashore at the place where the | and other workmen were busily engaged in completing the shelters to cover the prisoners and the other operations necessary for the care of The chase had lasted four hours, and the the Spaniards. The prisoners will be most Brooklyn, the Oregon, the Texas and the pleasantly situated. The grassy banks of the reckbound island face the entrance to the har-London, July 12,-"The Times," commenting from the stain of a lowing the Spanish vessels bor, and the view is almost unsurpassed for to escape-the Oregen and the Brooklyn, by their beauty. The island has an area of about

What Headaches Mean. The dreadful headaches which women suffer mean

trouble than headache There is probably some unhealthy condition of the delicate organism of womanhood and often added to this the digestive functions are out of order, these two condi-tions cause nearly all the headaches from which women suffer. There are two great remedies specially adapted to these ailments in

vented by the chief consulting physician Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of N.Y., Dr. R. V. Pierce. His world-renowne N. V., Dr. R. V. Pierce. His world-renowned "Favorite Prescription" is the most successful medicine ever known for the cure of distinctly feminine allments, and his "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one supremely effective cure for digestive difficulties.

Taken in conjunction they completely rejuvenate the nervous system of weak and debilitated women; giving health, strength and capacity to the nervecenters; renewed power to the blood making glands and energetic force to the entire body.

A lady terms in Coshacton Co. (this Mr. W. T. Stanton His world-renowned

and energetic force to the entire body.

A lady living in Coshocton Co., Ohio Mrs. W. T. Stanton, of Blissheld, writes. "I had female weakness very had for nearly three years. Had dragging down pains in and above my hips and such dreadful pains in the back and top of my head ijust as though softenon was litting me by the hair!. Had no ambition, would try to work a few days and then would have to he in bed for a long time. No tongue can express the suffering I endured I had much pain at monthly periods. I doctored most of the time with as good a physician as there is in the state, but had no case only when I was quiet and off my feet and then I had more or less pain in my head. When I began taking Dr Pierce's medicines I weighed to; pounds, and was very pale and weak. I took twelve bottles of the Favorite Prescription and seven of the Golden Medical Discovery. Now I feel like a different person. Have no pain in my head, can do all my work to self, husband and one child am gaining in flesh. I feel it is through God's mercy and your medicines. flesh I feel it is through God's mercy and your that I am cured Where constipated conditions exist Dr. Pierce's

mild and agreeable "Pleasant Pellets" should be occasionally used in connection with the "Prescription."

from Fort Constitution. About five acres of this comprise the prison yard of the captives. The space is inclosed with a fence eight feet in height. Outside this fence, at a space of seven feet from it, a barbed-wire boundary, eight feet high, has been constructed, beside which the sentries will be placed. At commanding points also platforms have been made on which Gatling guns whil be mounted, thus making escape a

hazardous proceeding. In the southeast corner of the inclosure and close to the water are the newly erected buildings that are to be both living and sleeping quarters for the men. There are ten of them in all, long, low and flat-roofed, and each can shelter three hundred men. The buildings are eighteen feet wide, one hundred feet long, and are raised from the ground and thoroughly ventilated. Besides the prison is quarters there are a hospital building, a cook house equipped with twenty-one ranges and all necessary cooking utensils. Every precaution has been taken to prevent disease and to insure the best sanitary conditions.

Just outside of the stockade, on an eminence that will overlook the whole camp, is the building for the officers of the day and accommodations for 125 marines.

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell of Captain E. Diaz Moreu, of the Cristobal Colon to his crew, just before he went back from the Island prison to the St.

Louis. The crew of the Colon had landed with the The crew of the Colon had landed with the rest of the prisoners, and with them came Captain Moreu, who assisted Colonel Forney, of the Marine Corps, in his labors as mustering officer. This work took time, as each man's name and description had to be recorded, but at last it was over, and then Captain Moreu turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to the men who had stood by him so nobly. The request was readily granted, but Captain Moreu, instead of making a formal address to the long line, walked up to the head of it and took each of his men by the the head of it and took each of his men by the

Admiral Cervera spent a quiet day on board the St Louis, and several times promenaded the deck, attended by some of the Spanish of-

Inquiry as to his health brought the reply that he was well. The Admiral seemed to have recovered his spirits to some extent, and was seen talking carnestly and laughing.

CARE OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 11 .- Captain Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. spent some time with Secretary Long this afternoon going over the question of caring for the Spanish naval prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who are to be quartered at the Academy. A complete understanding was reached, by which the Spanish officers will receive every consideration consistent with their rank, Captain Cooper said that if he were to remain at the Academy he would invite Admiral Cervera into his own house, but as he is about to go to another duty he could not extend this courtesy to the defeated Admiral. While relieving the prisoners from all undue humiliation, there will be no disposition to bestow such effusive courtesy upon them as to place them in the light of hero Madrid, July 11.-Captain Aunon, Minister of

martyrs.

The Harvard satied to-day from Santiago, bringing the remaining Spanish prisoners. They will be disposed of in the same way as those brought on the St. Louis, the men going to Portsmouth and the officers to Annapolis.

PREPARING FOR CERVERA

Annapolis, Md., July 11 (Special) .- "The detalls of the care and guarding of the Spanish officers will not be determined upon until Admiral Cervera arrives, and I have an opportunity to talk with him," said Captain Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Nava! Academy, this evening, after his return from a visit to the Navy Department, at Washington. He added: "The Spanish officers will have the freedom of the Academy grounds under their advanced by a late hour to warrant beginning paroles, and only a few marines will be here to guard them. The officers are expected here on Wednesday or Thursday."

The delicacy of the arrangements made as to the manner of guarding and caring for the unfortunate Spanish captives commends itself to every one here, and all are imbued with the desire to make their imprisonment the least irksome possible. The Superintendent of the Academy and Admiral Cervera will meet and consider the terms of their parole, and Captain Cooper will accede to every wish possible that

cording to several reports, were scheduled to arrive here last week, have not appeared. At the office of the Austrian Consul-General it was said yesterday send any Spaniards to this port; that, if the men they would not be considered as prisoners, as they were members of the crews of the

A ROUGH RIDER'S STORY.

SERGEANT CASH DESCRIBES THE FIRST BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 11 (Special),-Sergeant Walter Cash, of the 'st United States Volunteer Infantry, who was wounded at Santiago, paid a visit to-day to the War Department, with several other officers sent home to recover from their injuries. Speaking of the conditions of the fighting at Santiago, Sergeant Cash said this afternoon to a local reporter: "The fighting was hard, and the narrow and

rough mountain trails made it difficult to move

in any military form. In the daytime it was pretty hot and the rains at night were disagreeable. At first t'ere was some difficulty about pplies, but everything seemed to be done the best it could be, and the men took care of themselves as well as they could, and did not see any reason to complain. Some suffered from the damp nights because they did not know how to make the most of their she' fents. Those of us who knew what to do managed to keep fairly comfortable. I kept dry most of the time It is high country where the troops are at the front. There are no swamps, and the country is beautiful. At Siboney the situation is not so good, and troops suffer more inconvenience. The general health of the men where I was was We did everything we were told not to do in the way of diet, and made out very well, We were told to drink nothing but filtered water and not to eat fruit. Instead of this we drank no filtered water, but took that from the streams, which was abundant and good, and ate great quantities of fruit, which we relished and which did us no harm. SPANIARDS GOOD MARKSMEN.

"The Spanish are desperate fighters and very good marksmen. Their fire was extremely hot

and well directed, and our great trouble was that we could not see them. We simply had to fire where we thought they might be. During the two engagements I was in I saw but two Spaniards. Both of those I saw in the first engagement. In the second engagement I didn't get a chance to fire my gun, though I was in it for several hours, and was half way up the hill when struck. "At the first engagement near Siboney, where

the Rough Riders were first subjected to such a gailing ire, and where we lost a lot of our a gailing 'fre, and where we lost a lot of our men, we were not surprised. We knew that the Spaniards were in ambush, and we were trying to beat them out. We knew that any minute they were likely to open fire on us, and when they did so from two or three quarters we were expecting it, and went at them. We couldn't see them, except occasionally, and had to locate them by their fire. The pass was narrow, hedged in by heavy growth, and a barbed wire fence on either side. There was very hot work for a while but this was nothing like the second engagement, in which San Juan hill was taken. That was practically an all-day fight up a heavy slope, in the face of a terrific and very accurate fire. We were in the short cane, where the Spaniards could easily locate us and keep track fire. We were in the short cane, where the Spaniards could easily locate us and keep track of our movements. The builets from the Spanof our movements. The builets from the Span-ish rifles cut the cane around us and picked off We were ordered not to discharge our guns

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until we reached within range of fire, and for several hours we crawled up the face of the hill among the short cane, the bullets flying thick among us, without returning the fire. We were half-way up the hill, and near the line of fire, other troops being ahead of us, when I was struck. I then crawled back to the creek, where there was a field hospital, and had my arm

SPANIARDS FIRE AT THE HOSPITAL

"A good many wounded had to lie down on the damp edge of this creek all day long, because we were in the line of fire and the Spaniards were constantly firing at the hospital.

"Our men during the engagement stood the fire with remarkable coolness, and went steadily ahead without appearing to mind either the sufahead without apt_caring to mind either the suf-fering of the heat or the danger. A great many were struck all around me, and I could tell that it was so all over the field. There never was from the first any doubt on the part of our men of the outcome of the fight, and no thought of anything but victory, and there is no doubt about the capture of the city."

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt, Sergeant Cash said that he kept to the front, shooting his re-volver and cheering his men on. He could not see the Spaniards, but kept his revolver popping at points where he believed them to be, and con-ducted himself with coolness and bravery.

ducted himself with coolness and bravery.

BLANCO SEEKING SUPPLIES,

REPORT THAT THE MONTEVIDEO WILL TRY TO RUN THE BLOCKADE. Washington, July 11 .- Captain-General Blanco

is making desperate efforts to get in supplies through the American blockade lines. Inspired by the successful attempt of the Purisima Concepcion to land supplies on the island of Cuba, he is now causing to be loaded another steamer at a Mexican port, with the intention of running the blockade and bringing in food and ammunition to the beleaguered capital. This is a large ship, of about 3,500 tons, and she already has taken on a bountiful supply of food, and is expected to load 2,000,000 cartridges. The craft is believed to be the steamer Montevideo, now at Vera Cruz, and protests have been lodged with the Mexican Government by the American Consul there against the clearance of the vessel, The Montevideo is an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, it is said, and carries a considerable battery, including two Hontoria guns, and a secondary battery, which would make her

and a secondary battery, which would make her a most formidable opponent for most of the smaller United States craft, now engaged in blockading the southern coast of Cuba and off Havana, for it is gathered that the monitors have been withdrawn and are now at Key West, Notice of the vessel's movements will be communicated to the blockading squadron promptly, and it is entirely improbable that she will be able to repeat the feat of the Purisima Concepcion.

IN COMMUNICATION WITH SHAFTER. Washington, July 11.-The cable communication between Washington and General Shafter's headquarters is now in excellent condition, so that it has been possible to receive at the War Department a message within twenty minutes after it has been dispatched by General Shafter. Colonel Allen, who is in charge at General Shafter's end of the line, reported to the De-

from Guantanamo to Playa del Este, which will still further reduce the time required for the exchange of communications.

partment that he is engaged in laying a

LAUNCH ATTACKED BY SPANIARDS. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 9 (Delayed in Transmission) .- A steam launch from the United States repair ship Vulcan, which, with the Marblehead's launch, has been doing patrol duty in the narrows leading from the lower to the upper bay, ventured too near the Spanish fort just

before daylight to-day and ran into a hornet's The officers on the boat were anxious to find the small Spanish gunboat Sandeval, which is known to be in the neighborhood of the fort The Americans went quite a distance beyond the patrol limits, and the Spanish pickets stationed along the bluff suddenly opened fire on the

launch with Mauser rifles. The soldiers in the fort joined in the attack.

The launch repited with her I-pounder, but the firing of the Spaniards was entirely too heavy for the little boat to contend against, and she beat a hurried retreat. Although the launch

vas under dre for ten minutes, she was not hit

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE AT CHARLESTON. Charleston, July 11.-The steamer La Grande Duchesse is reported off the bar to-night, though she arrived too late to come up to the city, on account of the mine fields in the harbor. She is scheduled to take the next expedition to reinforce General Shafter, but it has not been settied which of the regiments in camp here, the 2d and 3d Wisconsin and the 16th Pennsylvania. will go in her.

FATHER CONNOLLY GOES TO THE FRONT. Among those who have volunteered for service in Cuba, and who have proceeded to the scene of hos tilities, not only without pay but at their own expense, is the Rev. James N. Connelly, well known to many people in this city as the secretary of Archbishop Corrigan. Within a few hours of the sailing of the hospital-ship Relief the Archbishop received an emergency cail for a Catholic chapian to attend to the spiritual weifare of the wounded and dying for whose benefit the ship had been dispatched. As here was no time to lose, Father Connolly, who is a son of a veteran of the Civil War, and who has a brother serving as an officer of the Navy in Cuban waters, and a cousin as an officer of the land forces around Santiaso, volunteered for the duty. The Archbishop consented on the spot to the personal sacrifice which the departure of his secretary and constant associate would entail upon himself, being only too glad to co-operate with Father Connolly in demonstrating in some practical manner his love for his country. to many people in this city as the secretary of

YANKEE'S MEN MISSING.

TWENTY ABSENT FROM THE CRUISER AND A REWARD OFFERED FOR THEM. A score of men are absent from the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, now off Tompkinsville, with ammunition and coal for the trip to Spain with Watson's fleet. Shore seave had been granted

to these men and they have overstayed it. That they intended to desert is not probable, but, havthey intended to desert is not probable, but, having overstayed their leave, they can be arresied.

A list of the men has been furnished the police. For the following the Navy Department offers to pay 310 reward apiece: Thomas Meyer, Owen Baley, Julius West, Pattick Laughlin, John King, Philip Green, William Fay, Martin Nolan, Daniel, O'Brien, George Long, C. E. Hartlett Barnard McBeeney, John Cullen, W. P. Mulcahey, Michael Heelan, William Day, Ira Hanson, Joseph Flyns. Hyer Powers and Michael Hanlon.

Three men have been tonger absent, and the chance that they have simply become intoxicated and overstayed their leaves being less, the Navy Department offers a double reward for them—Thomas Huntley, Michael Janison and Patrick Shaughnessy.

FANNY DAVENPORT SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Duxbury, Mass., July 11 .- The condition of Fanny Davenport is improving slightly. She passed a quiet night and to-day rested comfortably.